

## FATE OF SIDNA ALLEN, LEADER OF CLAN, NOW RESTS WITH JURY



JURY SITTING IN TRIAL OF SIDNA ALLEN.

### SOUGHT SAFETY IN SECOND CRIME

McNamara Ordered More Names Added to List of Dead.

### FAILS TO CARRY OUT PLOT

After Destruction of Los Angeles Times, He Planned to Blow Up Auxiliary Plant.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 21.—Equipped with twelve quarts of nitroglycerine, Orlie E. McNamara, confessed dynamiter, in December, 1910, went to Los Angeles, Cal., commissioned to destroy the Times auxiliary plant, and by "adding a few more to the list of dead" to take suspicion off James B. McNamara, who had killed twenty-one persons in the wreck of the Times building two months before. McNamara so testified to-day at the trial of the forty-five alleged dynamite conspirators against labor employers of nonunion labor. He named men other than the McNamaras as having inspired the second Los Angeles dynamite plot. He said he was prevented from carrying it out by the discovery, on reaching Los Angeles, that the auxiliary plant was too well guarded and illuminated at night. Instead, he set a bomb in an iron works plant to explode on Christmas day.

That was the "Christmas present," he said, Olaf A. Tveitmo, a labor union official in San Francisco, had asked for. McNamara and James B. McNamara had been hiding in the Wisconsin woods, McNamara said, like a pair of pirates, each with a red handkerchief about his head, in conformity with the game laws, and a rifle over his shoulder, when a number of detectives appeared at their lodging house. Eluding the detectives, they came to Indianapolis.

Elated Over Escape.—So elated was John J. McNamara over the escape of his brother that he proposed that McNamara start at once for Los Angeles to do some dynamiting. "James B. McNamara said he would like to go out and do it, but John J. objected," said McNamara, "John J. saying they were looking for a man of his description on the coast, and it would be a good idea for a stranger to do the jobs and get back East as soon as possible, and then the authorities would think their man was still in Los Angeles."

Then McNamara quoted directions he said J. J. McNamara gave him. "I left Indianapolis with twelve quarts of nitroglycerin December 9. Four days later I arrived in Los Angeles and had buried the explosive in a gravel pit near the river. I looked over the three places I was to blow up and saw that all but the Llewellyn Iron Works were too heavily guarded. On Christmas Eve, going into the Llewellyn grounds, a dynamite cap exploded and injured my hand. That put me out of humor. So I placed the twelve quarts all in one spot and set it for 2 o'clock the next morning. Then I went to San Francisco and called at the Labor Temple there.

"When I reached Indianapolis in January, John J. McNamara, his brother and I met in a closed room at the iron workers' headquarters. John J. McNamara was all ruffled up because I had not done more damage. He said I had spent too much money to do so little damage.

### FOUR INFORMERS BOUND FOR TEXAS

Released From Tombs, They Lose No Time in Leaving New York.

### NO HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION

Sam Schepps Is Told He Will Not Be Welcome in Hot Springs.

New York, November 21.—Sam Schepps, "Bald Jack" Rose, Harry Vallon and "Bridge" Webster, the four informers whose testimony led to the conviction of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker and the four gunmen for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, were discharged from custody to-day. Schepps was the first to be given his freedom. He had been held on a technical charge of vagrancy. When released he refused to divulge his plans for the future.

A crowd estimated at 1,500 persons witnessed the release of Rose, Webster and Vallon from the West Side prison this afternoon. Webster and Rose departed hastily in automobiles. Vallon slipped out of a side entrance, mingled with the crowd, and disappeared. None of the trio would discuss future plans.

While rumors were current that friends of the convicted gunmen might attempt to take revenge on the informers, no trouble was precipitated. The large crowd apparently had assembled to satisfy curiosity alone.

No Refuge in Hot Springs.—Hot Springs, Ark., November 21.—Sam Schepps was informed to-day in a message sent by Mayor W. W. Waters, of Hot Springs, which reached him before he was released from prison in New York, that he would not be welcome in Hot Springs, and that if he persisted in his determination to come to this city he would not be permitted to remain. The Mayor said in his message: "I desire to notify you as Mayor of Hot Springs, representing the best interests of the city, that your presence here is not desired."

Hot Springs, by your former visit, gained considerable notoriety. Therefore I request you to stay away from Hot Springs, you and any of your associates, and if you persist in coming here, I, in my official capacity as Mayor, will not permit you to remain."

### VERDICT MAY BE RENDERED TO-DAY

No Agreement Is Reached After Four Hours' Deliberation.

### PRISONER SHOWS STRAIN

Last Day of Trial Given Up to Closing Arguments for Both Sides.

Wytheville, Va., November 21.—Argument in the case of Sidna Allen, charged with the murder of Judge Thornton L. Masie, was concluded at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the case was given to the jury. At 5 o'clock to-night no agreement had been reached as to a verdict, and court was adjourned over until to-morrow.

Three speeches were made in the case up to the dinner hour. The first, thirty minutes in length, was made by B. W. Stras, Jr., for the defense, in which he set forth the three grounds upon which the Commonwealth bases its demand for a verdict in the first degree, and upon which theories instructions are based. The first is upon the ground of conspiracy, in which the contention is that the prisoner is guilty if he was a party to that conspiracy; second, that if the prisoner was present and intentionally aided and abetted the perpetrators of the murder; and third, if the fatal shot was intentionally fired by the prisoner. These several grounds were discussed, and from the evidence it was argued that neither was tenable. The evidence was gone into quite fully and applied to sustain the speaker's view.

W. A. Poage, for the Commonwealth, was the next speaker, and in a dramatically delivered argument of one hour and fifteen minutes asked for a verdict of murder in the first degree. He alluded to the fact that the defense had appealed for sympathy on account of the wife and children of the prisoner, saying that the widows made and children rendered fatherless by the unlawful and malicious acts of the defendants far outnumbered those who would suffer by the prisoner's ex-plaining his crime in the electric chair.

Buxton for Defense.—Judge J. C. Buxton followed Mr. Poage, for the defense. He paid a graceful acknowledgment to the presiding judge, the court officers and the counsel for the prosecution for the hour and fifteen minutes of the trial. He alluded to the fact that the other attorneys, gave most of his time to a discussion of the conspiracy theory, digressing occasionally to make points and give impressions on other phases of the case and arguments which had been made. He stated that he would not have permitted the children of the prisoner to come into the court, but that the mother had no court, with whom she could leave them, and that in this, the dire trial of her husband, she felt it her duty to be with and sustain him. Going to the beautiful flaxen-haired girl, about four years old, sitting near in her mother's lap, he laid his hand on her head and said: "The Saviour said, 'of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

Mr. Buxton in detail took up the evidence to sustain his theories and to show from facts and circumstances, as well as statements of witnesses, that there could have been no conspiracy. He also referred to the inconsistencies and contradictions of the Commonwealth's witnesses, showing that the prosecution relied on a part of the evidence of some of the witnesses and repudiated other parts.

## BALKAN TERMS ARE REJECTED AS 'IMPOSSIBLE'

Turk Decides to Continue War "With Help of Almighty."

### BATTLE RESUMED BEFORE CAPITAL

Diplomats Utterly Surprised by Decision, Which Comes Before They Have Time to Assemble for Discussion. Trenches Again Scene of Carnage.

### Battle Is Resumed

Constantinople, November 21.—The battle at the Tchatalja lines has been resumed. Cannonading was reopened with great violence this evening, and is plainly audible here.

London, November 21.—The formal suspension of the Turkish-Balkan war proved only for a day. Turkey rejected the Balkan terms for an armistice apparently before the plenipotentiaries had time to come together at Hadem-keul.

Kiamli Pasha, the Grand Visier, declared that the allies' overtures were "impossible." He ordered the commander-in-chief to continue fighting "with the help of the Almighty" until reasonable and moderate conditions were proposed.

This decision came as an utter surprise, and diplomats are not wholly convinced that the Ottoman troops will really take up arms again in the cholera stricken trenches of Tchatalja.

While the Bulgarian conditions, for Bulgaria as acting as the mouthpiece for the allies, were extreme, stipulating the surrender of Adrianople and Scutari, both of which strongholds are making a historic defense, as well as the cession of all the territory except a narrow strip above Constantinople, these conditions were advanced as overtures; in other words, they were apparently put forward as a basis for negotiations.

The Porte treated them as an ultimatum, and this perhaps is the Oriental method of beginning negotiations, designed to induce the enemy further to show his hand. A Balkan diplomat in London pointed out to-night that these terms were submitted merely as an answer to Turkey's pressing and repeated demands for an armistice, and said:

"It is practically certain that the rejection will result in a more active and determined resumption of hostilities. Probably all the allied troops will now refuse to treat with Turkey until they are in a position to dictate perhaps sterner terms in the capital of the Sultan."

Ordered to Continue War.—Constantinople, November 21.—The terms offered by the Balkan allies for the arrangement of an armistice in the Turkish-Balkan war are "unacceptable" to the Ottoman government. Nizam Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, has been instructed to continue military operations until more acceptable conditions are offered by the allies, but at the same time he is instructed with the further negotiations.

The official announcement of the Porte's decision with regard to the armistice is as follows: "The Bulgarian premier has addressed to the Ottoman government a document containing conditions for an armistice, which were communicated to-day to the Council of Ministers, and were considered to be unacceptable."

"Consequently, and likewise in view of the fact that the commander-in-chief has been instructed to continue military operations, with the help of the Almighty, until reasonable and moderate conditions are proposed to us."

It is said that the Bulgarian conditions included a demand for the surrender of Adrianople and Scutari, the withdrawal of the Turkish fleet from the Black Sea and the cessation of the dispatch of troops to Tchatalja and the building of fortifications.

General Shukri Pasha, Turkish military commander of Adrianople, has received the title of "Ghazi," which means "victorious recognition," of his splendid defense.

## ANNUAL PENSIONS OF \$25,000 FOR FUTURE EX-PRESIDENTS ARE PROVIDED BY CARNEGIE



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

No More Pecuniary Cares When They Leave White House.

### THEIR WIDOWS FREED FROM WANT

Steel Master Makes Grant That Former Executives of Nation May Be Enabled to Devote Unique Knowledge Gained in Public Affairs to Public Good.

New York, November 21.—Future ex-Presidents of the United States are to be pensioned in the sum of \$25,000 each annually by action of the Carnegie Corporation, of New York, to-day.

The grant is provided for with the idea of enabling former executives of the nation to devote their unique knowledge gained in public affairs to the public good, free from pecuniary care. A similar amount is to be paid widows of ex-Presidents as long as they remain unmarried.

The pensions are to be promptly offered to the ex-Presidents or their widows, so that no application will be required from them. Payment is to be continued so long as the recipients "remain unprovided for by the government."

### Meeting of Corporation.

The announcement followed the second annual meeting of the corporation, held at the residence of Andrew Carnegie here and attended by the corporation's eight trustees. Five of these eight trustees are the heads of the five institutions which Mr. Carnegie has founded—the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Elihu Root, president; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Henry S. Pritchett, president; the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Robert S. Woodward, president; Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Pittsburgh, Charles L. Taylor, president; Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, William M. Frew, president.

The successors of these five men become ex-officio trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, of New York. In addition there are three life trustees—Andrew Carnegie, Robert A. Franks and James A. Betram. The trustees authorized this statement of the corporation's aims:

"A total of \$125,000,000 in securities has thus far been transferred to the corporation, which will carry on the various works in which Mr. Carnegie has been engaged and such others as he may, from time to time think it advisable to establish. Mr. Carnegie believes he has taken the surest means of securing for the future a body of the best possible trustees. The heads of the institutions named must inevitably be men of high moral and intellectual standing. They are empowered by a two-thirds vote to modify or discontinue any branch of the service which in their judgment has become inadvisable or unnecessary, or if better use can be made of the funds, and also to adopt from time to time such work as by them may be deemed most desirable for the wants of the age, so that from age to age the fund may be employed."

### STORM DEATH LIST IS MORE THAN 100

Only Coast Points in Jamaica Have Been Heard From.

### ISLAND IS DEVASTATED

Shipping Is Destroyed, and Towns Are Laid in Ruins.

Kingston, Jamaica, November 21.—The official estimate of the dead in the hurricane and tidal wave which visited the western part of Jamaica, places the number at more than 100 in the coast towns alone. Details, which are gradually coming in, indicate great devastation in the western section.

Practically all lighters and coasting sloops and other small vessels around Green Bay Island, Lucoa and Savanna La Mar foundered or were demolished, and a large proportion of the crews were drowned. Many persons living in these towns lost their lives in the collapse of buildings.

The houses of the American colony at Montego Bay were badly damaged, but no casualties are reported. The governor-general of Jamaica, Sir Sidney Oliver, reached Montego Bay to-day and found conditions so direful that he immediately ordered the dispatch of several hundred additional tents and large quantities of food supplies to Kingston. The railway lines are now working within twenty miles of Montego Bay, but the telegraph lines are still disorganized.

The tidal wave at Savanna La Mar was the highest in a century. One mile up the main street. Fully 50 percent of the houses were blown down by the hurricane. The two principal hotels were unroofed, as were all the churches and the railway depot.

The sea swept over the streets in the lower section of the town, and a significant vessel was piled up in a gully at the mouth of a gully, where the greatest number of dead bodies were recovered. An American tourist who happened to be in that town during the hurricane said forty bodies had been recovered up to the time of his departure.

At Green Bay Island, eight miles southwest of Lucoa, the American said there was much wreckage ashore and aloft, but no sign of life could be discovered.

### ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION

Steel Corporation Requested of Favors From Railroads.

Washington, November 21.—Testimony in support of alleged discrimination in railroad rates favoring the United States Steel Corporation was presented to-day at the hearing in the Federal government's dissolution suit against the corporation.

### SCENE RE-ENACTED AT MURDER TRIAL

Alleged Chapter of Mrs. Szabo Tragedy Unfolded Before Court and Jury.

### CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE

Witnesses for Gibson Contravert Stories of Struggle Before Woman Drowns.

Goshen, N. Y., November 21.—An attendant lay on the courthouse floor this afternoon at the trial of Burton W. Gibson for the murder of Mrs. Rosa Menschik Szabo, and with Judge, Jury and counsel grouped around him, re-enacted an alleged scene from the tragedy of July 16, in which Mrs. Szabo lost her life at Greenwood Lake. Bending over him, Thomas Garrison, a fisherman, summoned as a witness for the defense, illustrated how he had taken the woman's body from the water. He showed that he had left the body outstretched with the head pressed downward, the chin resting almost on the breast.

Through this illustration the defense hopes to upset the State's entire contention that the organs of the dead woman's throat were forced out of position by strangulation. Medical experts are prepared to testify to-morrow that Garrison's treatment of the body was sufficient to have forced the tongue, palate and windpipe into the position in which the State claims they were found at the autopsy.

Garrison was one of ten witnesses put on by the defense to-day. He testified that he had seen Gibson and his companion in the boat and that they had seemed to jump out. He thought they were swimming and paid no further attention to them.

Harry Laux, an electrical engineer of New York, swore that Gibson and the woman did not struggle before the boat upset. They were standing up when Laux saw them and they were four feet or more apart. They jumped out, apparently. Laux thought they were diving. This testimony contradicts that given by John Minton, State's witness, who said that Gibson seized his companion around the neck before they fell into the water.

Three occupants of the motor launch Torpedo, which rescued Gibson, swore he was exhausted when taken from the water.

"Do not mind me," he shouted while in the water, these witnesses testified. "Where is the lady? Do something for the lady."